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BOOK NOTES

General Psychology. By WALTER S. HUNTER. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1919. 351 p.

The author thinks that students need more than general formulas and principles, are more interested in accounts of experimental facts and procedures, and are willing to leave the other for the manuals of advanced students. This is the situation this book tries to meet, so that it remains a textbook rather than a treatise. Too much stress upon normal adult psychology or pure psychology is deprecated. Thus, after an introduction on the subject-matter of psychology, the nature of behavior, of consciousness, and on the methods and fields of psychology, we have the different fields presented, viz., animal, individual and applied, abnormal, and social and racial. Then follows Part II on Normal Human Adult Psychology, which includes chapters on attention, the nervous system, reflex action and instinct, the emotions, the affective and sensory processes, imagination and the sequence of experiences, memory, and thinking. The author is entirely right in his conception that a beginner needs a bird's-eye view of the different lines of psychology, so that to our mind he gives us the best general introduction we now have. For ourselves we should have preferred to see the sections on animal and abnormal psychology greatly amplified. We regret, too, that with his synthetic conceptions he has given so little attention to the new and great departures in this field, viz., the Pawlow school and its studies of the conditioned reflex, and psychoanalysis. To entirely omit the latter is a little too much like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted.

Psychology of the Normal and Subnormal. By HENRY H. GODDARD. N. Y., Dodd, Mead and Co., 1919. 349 p.

All friends of psychology will be glad that Dr. Goddard has at last attempted a comprehensive psychology as it is developed from his own experience with and study of the Binet-Simon tests. The book is divided into two parts as follows: Part I contains chapters on the nervous system, the beginnings of mind, arrested mental development, some properties inherent in the nervous mechanism, higher mental processes, the affective side of experience, complex emotions, thought, action, habit, and temperament. Part II includes a discussion of applications, the determination of mental levels, intelligence and will, intelligence and emotion, experience, pedagogical applications, and moral training. There is an appendix on The Mechanism of the Emotions by Professor Mosso.

The Intelligence of School Children. By LEWIS M. TERMAN. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1919. 317 p.

Since the author's *The Measurement of Intelligence* the application of tests to the army has developed these procedures, we are told, more than might have been expected in ten years, and it is believed that ere long they will be applied generally to all school children, normal as well as abnormal. The present work is intended mainly for the grade teacher and as an introduction to the author's former book, and its appeal is to state reading circles as well as to parents. The author has drawn largely upon his own tests on students at Stanford University and those made by others more or less under his direction. The book contains twenty-five figures. After discussing the general principles of intelligence testing, the author passes to the amount and significance of individual differences and categories of children, and then proceeds to discuss these differences in children of the first and fifth grades and in the first year of the high school. He gives us mental-age standards for grading, tests of laggards, the IQ as a basis for prediction, and facts about fifty-nine superior children and of another group of forty-one of them. Tests in vocational and educational guidance are then taken up, with practical suggestions for their use.

Occupational Therapy Applied to Restoration of Movement. By BIRD T. BALDWIN, Walter Reed General Hospital. 1919. 67 p.

This is an interesting and valuable monograph. The author, after an introduction, explains occupational therapy, procedure in assigning cases of curative work, measurement of range and strength of voluntary movement in stiff joints (including individual illustrations and summaries of type cases). He then gives us examples of type movements occurring in the various occupational activities, with a study of movements involved in planing and engraving. A chapter on peripheral nerve palsies, a list of tools of special curative value, and an outline of the psychological service in the hospital complete the pamphlet.

Further Investigations in Rational Sex Ethics. By W. F. ROBIE, M. D. Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1919. 330 p.

This book supplements the author's earlier *Rational Sex Ethics*. Here he treats of psycho-analysis and society, with interesting cases, and has a chapter each on sex and sex histories, birth control, mistakes of a physician, incidental observations, and in the appendix he states and answers criticisms, tells of the fate of his "Sex Ethics for Men in the Army and Navy," gives advice for the newly-wed, discusses whether continence is necessary to the highest achievement, and the old idealism and sex theories.

A History of the New Thought Movement. Ed. by HORATIO W. DRESSER, N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1919. 352 p.

This voluminous writer here treats on the new age, Quimby the pioneer, the beginnings of Christian Science, the mental science period, the new thought, its first organizations and conventions, alliance with other organizations, the movement in foreign lands, and kindred movements.

Contact with the Other World. By JAMES H. HYSLOP, New York, The Century Co., 1919. 493 p.

This volume, we are told, aims to present "every aspect of the problem regarding a future life." It is the most comprehensive of the author's voluminous works, and is divided into four parts: (1) Historical, beginning with antiquity and coming down to modern spiritualism and psychic research; (2) Preliminary Problems, discussing future life, evidence, human personality, telepathy, and the process of communication; (3) Evidence of Survival, including experiences of well-known persons, spontaneous and experimental incidents, R. S. Gifford, Professor James, Mark Twain, I. K. Funk, Carroll D. Wright, with explanations and objections; and (4) Miscellaneous Questions, including the physical phenomena of spiritualism, mode of life after death, revelations of the other world, reincarnation, obsession, mediumship, the subconscious, religion and science, psychology and medicine, psychic research in war, psychics and politics, and finally a summary. There are also illustrations of experiments in telepathy and the Thompson-Gifford Case.

Experiments in Psychical Science. By W. J. CRAWFORD. N. Y., E. P. Dutton and Co., 1919. 201 p.

This is a study of the physical phenomena of spiritualism and goes further into detail than the author's previous *The Reality of Psychic Phenomena* published two years earlier. The chapters are entitled: New Problems and Experiments on Reaction, Miscellaneous, Analysis of Results, Questions and Answers, Contact Phenomena, and Direct Voice Phenomena.

Laboratory Outline of Neurology. By C. JUDSON HERRICK and E. C. CROSBY. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1918. 120 p.

This work is the substance of a course developed in the last twenty years at the University of Chicago in which many teachers have participated and to which all have contributed something of value. The purpose of the procedure here outlined is to assist the student as early in his course as possible to formulate his knowledge of the nervous system in terms of the functional significance of its parts. To this end free use is made of the methods of functional analysis of the nervous system which have been developed chiefly in American laboratories. The book has an excellent bibliography and is not overburdened with cuts. It is almost entirely devoted to the Mammalian nervous system, with descriptions of the structure of the different parts, and with adequate laboratory directions for practical work.

The Erotic Motive in Literature. By ALBERT MORDELL. New York, Boni and Liveright, 1919. 250 p.

The author of this book has hit upon a very happy idea, viz., that of taking a number of poets—Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth, Poe—and comparing the actual events of their lives with their love poems to show how much the latter were influenced by the former. But besides this there is a background of exposition and general discussion of the main Freudian principles as applied to English literature, in which

he is evidently very widely read. The author seems to have an excellent general acquaintance with Freudian principles but he expressly ignores Jung and Adler.

The book is particularly significant and timely because it gives to those who read English the first good illustration of the application of psycho-analysis to English poetry. The candid reader cannot fail to recognize that the author makes a chief point of the close relation between love experiences and poetry, even in the most frigid writers like Wordsworth. Probably if he had taken the larger field of fiction he might have shown this even better. The chief significance of the book, however, is the advent of a new school of criticism which goes back of the conscious purposes of an author and shows conclusively that while he thinks he is saying or writing one thing, he is, to the psychologist of the unconscious, saying or writing something very different.

The Challenge of the War. By HENRY FRANK. (Introduction by Hereward Carrington.) Boston, The Stratford Co., 1919. 372 p.

This book, which is dedicated to Le Bon, grew out of a series of lectures delivered twenty years ago on Immortality. They were reproduced in a small pamphlet and amplified in another publication in 1909, while this is largely a more thorough-going edition, designing to show the marvels of psychological and psychic phenomena. In 1911 Haeckel wrote the author a letter criticizing his views as those primarily of a theologian and metaphysician, and therefore dualist, and suggested that he make an exhaustive study of biology. In this present work the author has analyzed and undertaken to refute the views of Haeckel and others. The thirty-nine chapters of the volume are admirably analyzed and are divided into three books, viz.: The Scientific Negations of Immortality, The Scientific Limitations of Reason, and Intimations of Scientific Proof of Immortality. In the later chapters he discusses thought photography and spirit identity, Oliver Lodge's "Raymond," and proposes an election theory of thought and of the after life. He discusses the immortality of matter, the gateway of another sphere, etc.

American Leaders. By WALTER LEFFERTS. Phil., Lippincott, 1919. 329 p.

A score of Americans are grouped here in three rubrics, viz., those who helped to make our country independent, those who helped to make it strong, and those who helped to make it larger. The stories are well-told but there are perhaps a couple of dozen illustrations of a rather modest not to say cheap order. The idea, however, is an excellent one, although it is a far less ambitious attempt to give biography the importance it demands in the school than various other efforts. The names are well-chosen. We ought to have more and better books of this sort.

Mind and Conduct. By HENRY R. MARSHALL. N. Y., Scribner, 1919. 236 p.

Here the author has gathered together in a single volume the discussion of certain problems relating to human conduct to which his attention has been turned in the course of his psychological studies,

and which were embodied in the Morse Lectures which he gave at the Union Theological Seminary. The first is on the Correlation of Mind and Conduct and discusses consciousness and behavior, instinct and reason, and the self. Part II is Some Implications of the Correlation, under which heading he discusses creativeness and ideals, freedom and responsibility. Part III, which treats of Guides to Conduct, takes up pleasure and pain, happiness, intuition and reason. There are two appendices, the causal relation between mind and body, and outer-world objects.

NOTE

The American Journal of Psychology is glad to print the following resolution by the American Federation of Labor emphasizing the national importance of scientific research.

"*Whereas*, scientific research and the technical application of results of research form a fundamental basis upon which the development of our industries, manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and others must rest; and

Whereas, the productivity of industry is greatly increased by the technical application of the results of scientific research in physics, chemistry, biology and geology, in engineering and agriculture, and in the related sciences; and the health and well-being not only of the workers but of the whole population as well, are dependent upon advances in medicine and sanitation; so that the value of scientific advancement to the welfare of the nation is many times greater than the cost of the necessary research; and

Whereas, the increased productivity of industry resulting from scientific research is a most potent factor in the ever-increasing struggle of the workers to raise their standards of living, and the importance of this factor must steadily increase since there is a limit beyond which the average standard of living of the whole population cannot progress by the usual methods of re-adjustment, which limit can only be raised by research and the utilization of the results of research in industry; and

Whereas, there are numerous important and pressing problems of administration and regulation now faced by federal, state, and local governments, the wise solution of which depends upon scientific and technical research; and

Whereas, the war has brought home to all the nations engaged in it the overwhelming importance of science and technology to national welfare, whether in war or in peace, and not only is private initiative attempting to organize far-reaching research in these fields on a national scale, but in several countries governmental participation and support of such undertakings are already active; therefore be it

Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that a broad program of scientific and technical research is of major importance to the national welfare and should be fostered in every way by the Federal Government, and that the activities of the Government itself in such research should be adequately and generously supported in order that the work may be greatly strengthened and extended; and the Secretary of the Federation is instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.